

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL of Public Health

CONCORDANCE OF VA CLINICIAN JUDGMENT OF TBI HISTORY WITH AMERICAN CONGRESS OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE-BASED/VA CRITERIA

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OEF/OIF VETERANS AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY (TBI)

- High risk of TBI during OEF/OIF deployments
 - Blow to the head that disrupts brain functioning
 - Prevalence: 6-23%¹⁻⁴
 - ~ 81% of Veteran TBI events are mild in severity⁵
 - Post-TBI health symptoms⁶
- In OEF/OIF Veterans...⁷
 - Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (58.2%)
 - Anxiety (28.3%)
 - Depression (42.3%)

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING TBI SEVERITY

	VA Classification of TBI Severity		
	ACRM		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe
LOC	0-30 min	>30 min and < 24 hrs	> 24 hrs
PTA	0-1 day	> 1 and < 7 days	> 7 days
		> 24 hours. Severity based on other criteria	
AOC	a moment up to 24 hrs	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
AOC Structural Imaging	up to 24	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000

STUDY AIMS

- 1) To identify concordance of VA clinician judgment of deployment-related TBI history with ACRM/VA criteria
 - Stratified for mild, moderate, severe TBI
- 2) To identify factors associated with discordance
 - Clinician N/ACRM Y (~False negative/miss)

COMPREHENSIVE TBI EVALUATION (CTBIE)

- Electronic protocol
- Etiology of injury
 - Blast
 - Non-blast (i.e. vehicular accidents, bullet wound, falls, other blunt trauma)
- Post-injury sequelae (LOC, AOC, PTA) and their duration
- Presence of suspected psychiatric conditions
- Neurobehavioral Symptom Inventory (NSI)^{10, 11}
 - Affective
 - Somatosensory
 - Cognitive
 - Vestibular

STUDY SAMPLE

CTBIE between October 1, 2007-July 31, 2009

- Inclusion criteria
 - Clinician judgment of deployment-related TBI history (Yes/No)
 - ACRM/VA TBI criteria (LOC, AOC, PTA; durations)
- Exclusion criteria
 - TBI before or after returning from deployment
 - Inconsistent responses (e.g., Blast = no; #Blasts = 4)
- Final sample = 15,923

DESIGN AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Retrospective database review

Descriptive

 Concordance rates of clinician judgment of deploymentrelated TBI history with ACRM/VA severity criteria

Logistic Regression

- Clinician N/ACRM Y ~ False negative/miss (target)
- Clinician Y/ACRM Y ~ True positive/hit (reference)
- Independent Variables
 - Deployment-related events
 - Demographics
 - Suspected psychiatric conditions
 - NSI health symptoms

RESULTS TABLE 1. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS (N = 15,923)

Characteristic	
Age	31.6 ± 8.8 years
Male	94.0%
Injury Etiology	
Blast + Non-Blast	40.7%
Blast only	39.0%
Non-Blast only	20.3%
Suspected psychiatric conditions	
PTSD	67.3%
Depression	39.4%
Anxiety Disorder(other than PTSD)	24.6%
NSI Health Symptoms (0 = none to 4 = very severe)	
Affective	2.25 ± 1.01
Cognitive	1.91 ± 1.10
Somatosensory	1.40 ± .77
Vestibular	1.12 ± .87

FIGURE 1.PREVALENCE OF DEPLOYMENT-RELATED TBI HISTORY AND SEVERITY, BASED ON ACRM/VA CRITERIA (N = 15,923)

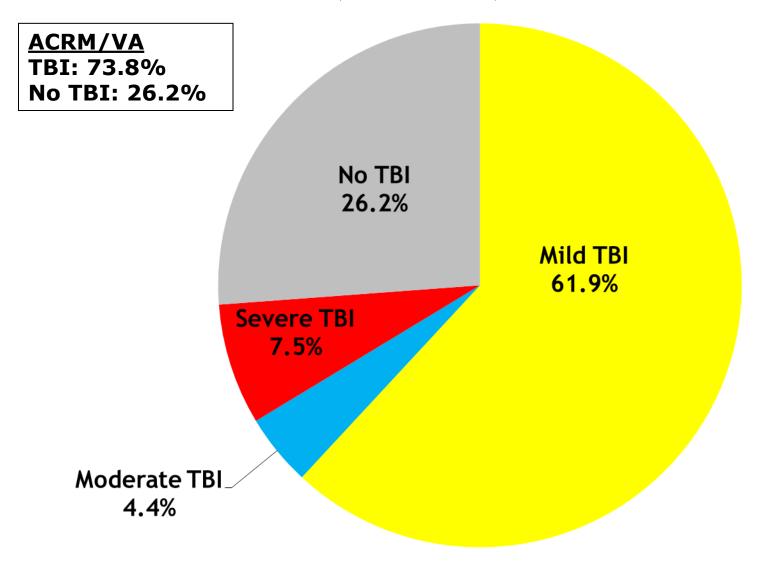


TABLE 2. CLINICIAN JUDGMENT, GIVEN ACRM/VA CRITERIA FOR DEPLOYMENT-RELATED TBI HISTORY, STRATIFIED BY SEVERITY (N = 11,755)

	ТВІ		
	Mild N = 9,858	Moderate N = 706	Severe N = 1,191
Clinician Y/ACRM Y (True Positive, Hit)	69.7%	89.4%	86.7%
Clinician N/ACRM Y (False Negative, Miss)	30.3%	10.6%	13.3%

TABLE 3: LOGISTIC REGRESSION, ASSOCIATES TO CLINICIAN N/ACRM Y (MISS)

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	Mild TBI History
	n = 9,615
	Column 1
	aOR (95% CI)
Injury Etiology (B+NB)	
Blast only	.94 (.85-1.05)
Non-blast only	1.32 (1.15-1.51) [‡]
LOC	.30 (.2733)‡
AOC	.69 (.5588)†
PTA	.49 (.4455)‡
	(17 (11 (55)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29)	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡}
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29)	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡}
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M)	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡}
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡]
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡]
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡]
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive Vestibular	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡]
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive Vestibular Suspected	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡] .85 (.7993) [‡]

 $^{\dagger}p \leq .001, \, ^{\dagger}p \leq .01$

TABLE 3: LOGISTIC REGRESSION, ASSOCIATES TO CLINICIAN N/ACRM Y (MISS)

	Mild TBI History	Moderate TBI
		History
	n = 9,615	n = 692
	Column 1	Column 2
	aOR (95% CI)	aOR (95% CI)
Injury Etiology (B+NB)		
Blast only	.94 (.85-1.05)	1.20 (.63-2.30)
Non-blast only	1.32 (1.15-1.51) [‡]	2.63 (1.35-5.11)‡
LOC	.30 (.2733)‡	.28 (.1552)‡
AOC	.69 (.5588) [†]	.41 (.15-1.12)
PTA	.49 (.4455)‡	.71 (.31-1.63)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29)	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡}	ns
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29)	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡}	ns
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M)	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡}	ns
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34)	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26) .84 (.56-1.24)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive Vestibular	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26) .84 (.56-1.24)
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive Vestibular Suspected	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡] .85 (.7993) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26) .84 (.56-1.24) .93 (.62-1.41)



 $^{\dagger}p \le .001, \, ^{\dagger}p \le .01$

TABLE 3: LOGISTIC REGRESSION, ASSOCIATES TO CLINICIAN N/ACRM Y (MISS)

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	Mild TBI History	Moderate TBI	Severe TBI	
		History	History	
	n = 9,615	n = 692	n = 912	
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
	aOR (95% CI)	aOR (95% CI)	aOR (95% CI)	
Injury Etiology (B+NB)				
Blast only	.94 (.85-1.05)	1.20 (.63-2.30)	1.60 (.92-2.78)	
Non-blast only	1.32 (1.15-1.51) [‡]	2.63 (1.35-5.11)‡	1.03 (.62-1.69)	
LOC	.30 (.2733)‡	.28 (.1552)‡	.24 (.1638 ^{)‡}	
AOC	.69 (.5588) [†]	.41 (.15-1.12)	.49 (.20-1.18)	
5—4	40 / 44 EE\+	74 (24 4 (2)	20 / 07 4 22)	
PTA	.49 (.4455) [‡]	.71 (.31-1.63)	.29 (.07-1.23 ⁾	
PTA Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29)	.49 (.4455) [†] 1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡}	ns	.29 (.07-1.23)" ns	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29)	1.15 (1.01-1.30)†,‡	ns	ns	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M)	1.15 (1.01-1.30)†,‡	ns	ns	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34)	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25)	ns 1.40 (.62-3.16)	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72)	ns 1.40 (.62-3.16) 1.38 (.98-1.94)	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26)	ns 1.40 (.62-3.16) 1.38 (.98-1.94) .88 (.59-1.31)	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26) .84 (.56-1.24)	ns 1.40 (.62-3.16) 1.38 (.98-1.94) .88 (.59-1.31) .68 (.5190)	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive Vestibular	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26) .84 (.56-1.24)	ns 1.40 (.62-3.16) 1.38 (.98-1.94) .88 (.59-1.31) .68 (.5190)	
Age (years)(30+ vs. 25-29) Sex (F vs. M) NSI Affective Somatosensory Cognitive Vestibular Suspected	1.15 (1.01-1.30) ^{†,‡} 1.09 (.89-1.34) 1.24 (1.14-1.34) [‡] .81 (.7490) [‡] .79 (.7384) [‡] .85 (.7993) [‡]	ns 1.15 (.31-4.25) 1.09 (.69-1.72) .74 (.43-1.26) .84 (.56-1.24) .93 (.62-1.41)	ns 1.40 (.62-3.16) 1.38 (.98-1.94) .88 (.59-1.31) .68 (.5190)† .92 (.67-1.28)	

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

- 1. High agreement between clinicians and ACRM/VA criteria (77.5%)
 - Clinician Y/ACRM Y (True positives, Hits) (53.7%)
 - Clinician N/ACRM N (True negatives) (23.8%)
- 2. TBI severity rates, based on ACRM/VA criteria

Mild: 83.9%

Moderate: 6.0%

Severe: 10.1%

- 3. Disagreement (Clinician N/ACRM Y) observed more frequently for mTBI (30.3%)
 - Non-blast
 - Older age
 - Affective symptoms
- 4. Non-blast injury events may have been perceived as less severe, and NSI affective symptoms (e.g., fatigue, irritability, sadness) interpreted as readjustment difficulties for older Veterans.

LIMITATIONS

 Nature of clinician-patient conversations that led to clinical decision unknown.

- Unknown provider-level characteristics (e.g., specialty, level of TBI expertise)
- Data are from FY2008-09, will not reflect current evaluation practices.

NEW CTBIE TEMPLATE PREVENTS INCONSISTENT CONCLUSIONS

"If this patient did not experience either LOC, PTA, or AOC....please make the appropriate corrections."

Windows Internet Explorer





In questions 6, 7, or 8, your responses indicate this patient experienced one of the following:

- 1. Period of loss of consciousness;
- Loss of memory for events immediately before or after the accident;
- Alteration in mental state at the time of the accident (eg, feeling dazed, disoriented, or confused);

Based on the VA/DoD definition for a mild TBI, these responses would indicate that this patient has suffered a TBI.

If your responses to questions 6, 7, or 8 are not correct, and this patient did not experience either loss of consciousness, post traumatic amnesia or alteration of consciousness related to the injury, please make the appropriate corrections to those questions, and you will then be permitted to indicate the patient did not suffer a TBI during OEF/OIF deployment.

OK

IMPLICATIONS

- Automating CTBIE template to be consistent with ACRM/VA-based TBI history criteria will lead to more reliable rates of:
 - Deployment-related TBI history
 - Symptom persistence
 - Symptom resolution

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- How do the different outcome groups compare in post-CTBIE:
 - VA health care utilization
 - Health outcomes
 - Satisfaction with VA health care

THANK YOU

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NSI-23 SYMPTOMS INCLUDE...¹¹

Subscale	Symptom examples
Affective	Low frustration toleranceIrritabilityAnxiety/tension
Somatosensory	Noise sensitivityVision problemsHeadaches
Cognitive	 Difficulties getting organized/can't finish things Forgetfulness Difficulties making decisions
Vestibular	Loss of balanceFeeling dizzyPoor coordination/clumsy

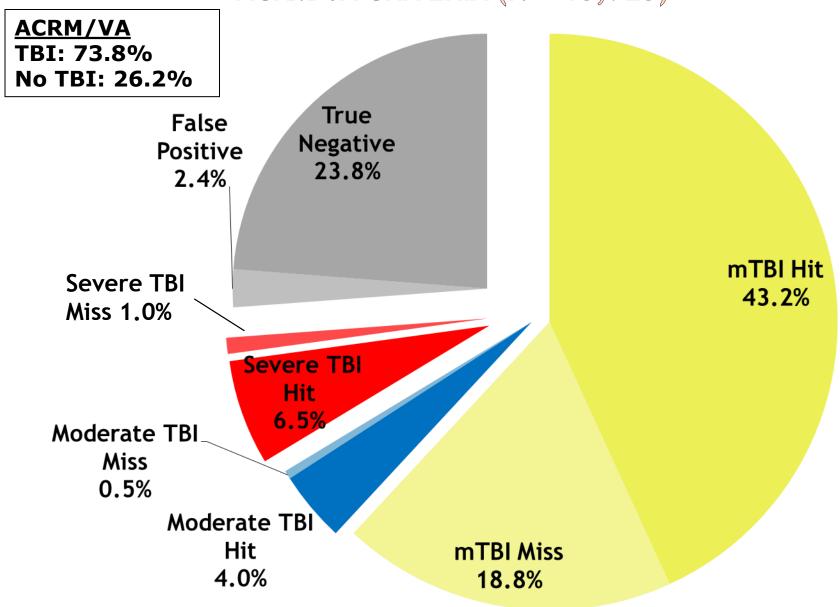
COMPREHENSIVE TBI EVALUATION (CTBIE)

- Electronic protocol
- Etiology of injury
 - Blast
 - Non-blast (i.e. vehicular accidents, bullet wound, falls, other blunt trauma)
- Post-injury sequelae (LOC, AOC, PTA) and their duration
- Presence of suspected psychiatric conditions
- Neurobehavioral Symptom Inventory (NSI)^{10, 11}
 - Affective
 - Somatosensory
 - Cognitive
 - Vestibular

TBI DIAGNOSIS OUTCOMES BETWEEN CLINICIAN JUDGMENT AND ACRM/VA CRITERIA (N = 15,923)

	Mild N = 9,858	Moderate N = 706	Severe N = 1,191	No TBI N = 4,168
True Positives	69.7	89.4	86.7	CR = 90.9
False Negatives	30.3	10.6	13.3	FA = 9.1
Age	30.8 ± 8.4	31.9 ± 9.5	31.4 ± 8.9	33.5 ± 9.4
Male	94.7	96.2	94.5	91.6
Blast + Non-Blast	43.3	48.1	47.3	30.2
Blast	39.6	30.3	30.0	42.2
Non-Blast Injury	17.1	21.7	22.7	27.7
PTSD	70.8	79.5	76.3	54.3
Depression	39.3	45.9	46.5	36.7
Anxiety Disorder (other than PTSD)*	23.8	25.6	27.1	25.5

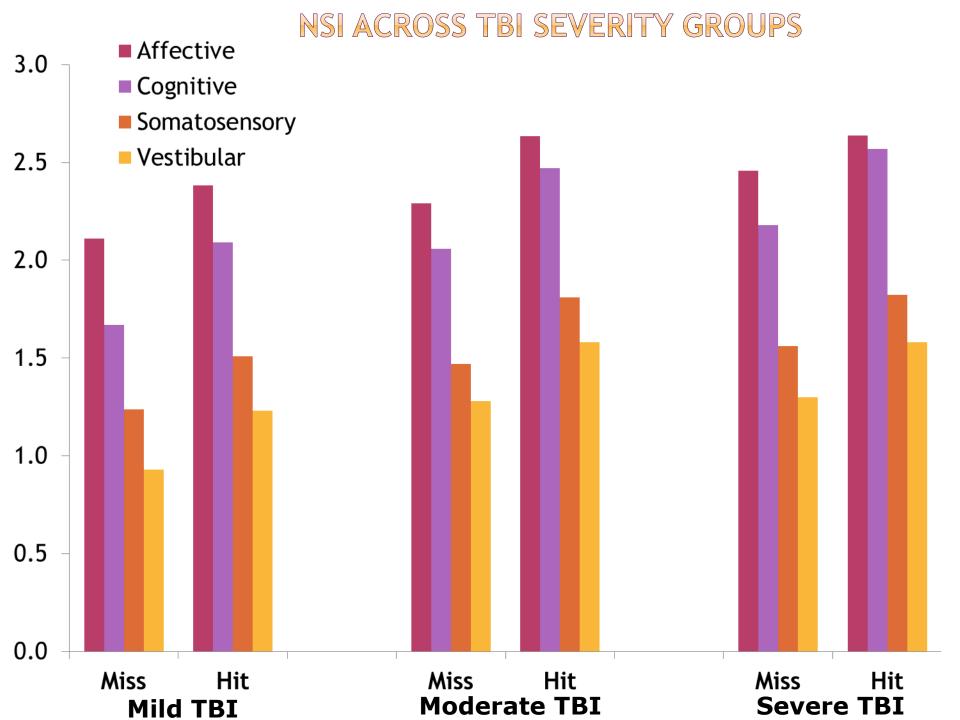
FIGURE 1. CONCORDANCE OF CLINICIAN JUDGMENT WITH ACRM/VA CRITERIA (N = 15,923)



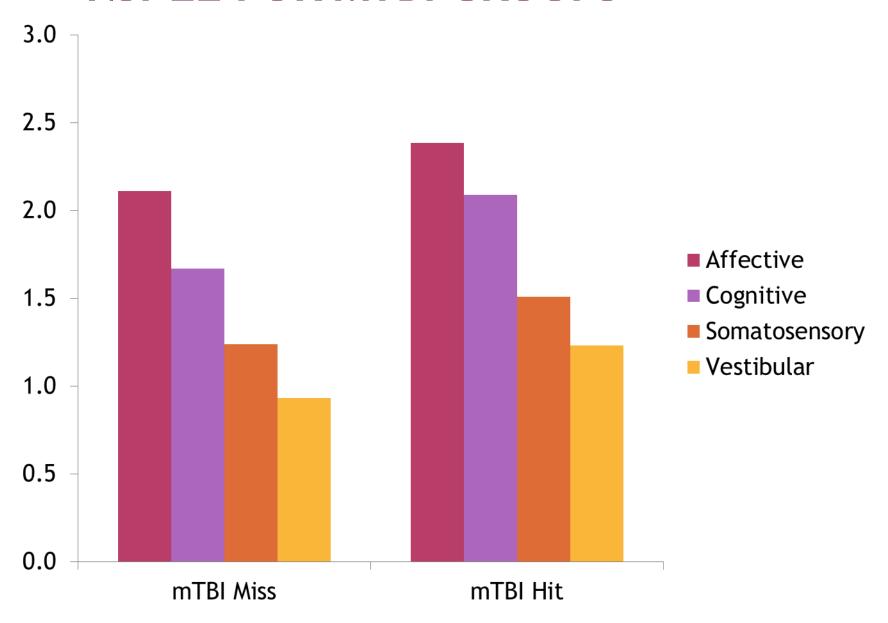
LIMITATIONS

 Nature of clinician-patient conversations that led to clinical decision unknown.

- Unknown provider-level characteristics (e.g., specialty, level of TBI expertise)
- Data are from FY2008-09, will not reflect current evaluation practices.



NSI-22 FOR MTBI GROUPS



ACRM CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING MTBI^{8,9}

A traumatically induced physiological disruption of brain function, as manifested by at least one of the following:

- Loss of consciousness (LOC)
- Alteration of consciousness (AOC)
- Posttraumatic amnesia (PTA)
- Focal neurologic deficit(s) that may or may not be transient (e.g., loss of balance, change in vision)
- Intracranial lesion

CTBIE QUESTIONS

- Did you lose consciousness immediately after any of these experiences? (yes, no, uncertain)
- Did you experience a period of disorientation or confusion immediately following the incident? (yes, no, uncertain)
- Did you experience a period of memory loss immediately before or after the incident? (yes, no, uncertain)

 Q23. Is the history and clinical course consistent with a diagnosis of TBI? (yes, no)

OTHER CTBIE QUESTIONS

- If yes or suspected/probable, symptoms of which disorders?
 - Depression
 - PTSD
 - Anxiety disorder (other than PTSD)